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Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-seco ıd year

Identical letters dated 19 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 8 to 15 July 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

07-43459 (E) 250707 260707

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 8 to 15 July 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 9 July 2007:

- Between 1015 and 1405 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over Beirut, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1050 and 1145 hours two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms, circled over the South, Shikka, Beirut, Baalbek and Hirmil, then left over the sea off Tripoli;
- Between 1335 and 1730 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre heading north, circled over Beirut, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1700 and 2040 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah heading north, circled over Beirut, then left over the sea off Naqurah.

On 10 July 2007:

- Fourteen Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, as follows:
  - Between 1255 and 1300 hours 2 aircraft entered over Rumaysh heading north, proceeded as far as Tyre, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
  - Between 1310 and 1340 hours 4 aircraft entered over Naqurah heading north, circled over the Baalbek, Hirmil, Riyaq, Shikka and Al-Arz (the Cedars) regions, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
  - Between 1312 and 1330 hours 2 aircraft entered over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the Baalbek, Hirmil, Riyaq, Shikka and Ai-Arz (the Cedars) regions, then left over the sea off Tripoli;
  - Between 1314 and 1330 hours 2 aircraft entered over the Shab'a Farms heading north, circled over the South regions, then left over Aytarun;
  - Between 1316 and 1330 hours 2 aircraft entered over the sea off Batrun heading east, circled over the Baalbek, Hirmil, Riyaq, Shikka and Al-Arz (the Cedars) regions, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
  - Between 1318 and 1340 hours 2 aircraft entered over the sea off Batrun heading east, circled over the Baalbek, Hirmil, Riyaq, Shikka and Al-Arz (the Cedars) regions, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1410 and 1805 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, circled over the regions of the South, then left over the same place where it had entered;

- Between 1755 and 2150 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Naqurah;

- At 2210 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Damur, circled over Alayh, Beirut and Damur, then left over Naqurah at 0050 hours on 11 July 2007.

On 11 July 2007:

- Between 0950 and 1045 hours 2 Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka, circled over Baalbek and Hirmil, then left over `Alma al-Sha`b;

- Between 0955 and 1015 hours 2 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled between Al-Arz (the Cedars) and Shikka, then left over the sea off Naqurah;

- Between 1100 and 1200 hours 2 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over all the regions of Lebanon, then left over `Alma al-Sha`b;

- Between 1514 and 1800 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, circled over Baalbek and Riyaq, then left over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On 12 July 2007:

- Between 1230 and 1235 hours 4 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, proceeded as far as a point east of Tyre, then left over the sea off Naqurah;

- Between 1305 and 1315 hours 2 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa heading north, proceeded as far as the Qalamoun region, then left over the sea off Tripoli;

- Between 1350 and 1420 hours 2 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka heading south, proceeded to a point west of Jounieh, headed north to a point west of Shikka and from there headed south, then left over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Sea violations

On 10 July 2007, at 2230 hours, the Israeli enemy fired a flare at 2 Lebanese fishing boats that were 250 metres from the buoy line.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 10 July 2007, at 1429 hours, as the young man Mahir Hamdan was grazing his cattle in the area outside the village of Shab`a, a five-member Israeli enemy force crossed the separation line to a distance of 150 metres and proceeded to apprehend him and lead him inside the occupied Shab`a Farms, returning him to liberated territory 30 minutes after he was apprehended.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 19 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I hereby inform you that on 13 June 2007, Israeli enemy forces carried out an ambush composed of five elements on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, inside Lebanese territory.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-43465 (E) 240707 240707

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The situation in the Middle East

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Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 20 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical annex showing the Israeli violations that occurred during May 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

07-43471 (E) 260707 260707

Annex to the identical letters dated 20 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Table showing air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
01/05/2007	0924	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tripoli heading east, proceeded as far as Baalbek, circled over the Baalbek and Hirmil regions, then headed south. They left over Naqurah at 0945 hours.	
	0954	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over occupied Shab`a Farms heading north, proceeded as far as the Western Bekaa and circled over the areas of the Western Bekaa and the South. They left over the sea off Naqurah at 1005 hours.	
	1230	Two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab`a Farms heading north, proceeded as far as Shikka, headed south, then north as far as Dahr al-Baydar and east to Hirmil, then circled between Hirmil and the South. They left over the occupied Shab`a Farms at 1355 hours.	
02/05/2007	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre heading east, then circled over Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub. It left over `Alma al-Sha`b at 1205 hours.	
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b heading north, and circled over the South. It left over Alma al-Sha`b at 1410 hours.	
	1355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Al-Bayada heading east, and circled over the South. It left over Alma al-Sha`b at 1730 hours.	
	1410	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b, and circled over the South. It left Lebanese airspace over Alma al-Sha`b.	
	1535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon heading north-east, proceeded as far as Riyaq and circled over Riyaq and its outlying areas; it then headed south as far as Bint Jubayl and circled over the South and Beirut. It left over the sea off Naqurah at 1900 hours.	

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Al-Bayada, and circled over the South. It left Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.	
	1859	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre heading in the direction of Beirut, and circled over Beirut and the South. It left over the sea off Naqurah at 2100 hours.	
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the Sidon, Riyaq, Bint Jubayl and Beirut regions and the southern regions. It left Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.	
	1500	Between 1500 and 1520 hours Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl and Tibnin regions.	
03/05/2007	2135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah, and circled over the region of the South, Damur and Na`imah. It left over Alma al-Sha`b at 2330 hours.	
	0835	A yellow aircraft was seen overflying the orchards opposite Addaysat Kafr Killa at an altitude of less than 100 metres. It is believed to have been spraying pesticides.	
	1204	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah heading east, and circled over the regions of the South. It left over Rumaysh at 1505 hours.	
04/05/2007	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah heading east, and circled over the regions of the South. It left over `Alma al-Sha`b at 1850 hours.	
	1840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, and circled over the regions of the South. It left over `Alma al-Sha`b at 2100 hours.	

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
05/05/2007	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah heading east, and circled over the regions of the South. It left over `Alma al-Sha`b at 2010 hours.	
06/05/2007	1000	Israeli balloons containing unknown substances and bearing writing in Hebrew were found outside the town of Shihabiyah.	
	1209	At various intervals between 1210 and 1320 hours Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the Rumaysh region at extremely high altitudes.	
	1301	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Al-Bayada, circled over the regions of the South and left over Naqurah at 1615 hours.	
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over `Alma al-Sha`b, and circled over the region of the South. It left over Rumaysh at 2000 hours.	
	1559	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Al-Bayada, and circled over the region of the South. It left over Rumaysh at 2135 hours.	
	1634	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon, and circled between Riyaq and Tayyibah. It left over the sea off Naqurah at 2100 hours.	
	1710-1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Adlun, Ansar and Nabatiyah.	
	2030-2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Nabatiyah.	
07/05/2007	1514	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b heading north, and circled between the regions of the South and Damur. It left over the sea off Naqurah at 1920 hours.	
14/05/2007	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Nabatiyah at extremely high altitude. It left Lebanese airspace at 1740 hours.	

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
	0517	Four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jounieh heading east, and circled over the areas of Shikka, Al-Arz, Batrun, Wata al-Jawz, Hirmil and Baalbek. They left over the sea off Naqurah at 0705 hours.	
	0520-0710	Four enemy Israeli warplanes circled over the areas of Shikka, Qurnat al-Sawda, Wata al-Jawz, Batrun, Baalbek and Hirmil. They left west of Naqurah.	
20/05/2007	0525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jounieh, and circled between Byblos and Shikka, over land and sea. It left over the sea off Naqurah at 0915 hours.	
	0645	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun, and circled over the areas of Shikka, Al-Arz, Batrun, Wata al-Jawz, Hirmil and Baalbek. They left over the sea off Naqurah at 0830 hours.	
	0700-0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the town of Maysat at low altitude.	
21/05/2007	1352	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa, and headed north as far as the Iqlim al-Kharrub, and then returned in a southerly direction. They left over Rumaysh at 1402 hours.	
22/05/2007	0959	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b heading north, and circled between the south and the Western Bekaa. They left over Rumaysh at 1145 hours.	
23/05/2007	1007	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Jounieh heading east, and flew over the areas of Baalbek, Hirmil, Al-Danniyah and Shikka. They left over the sea off Naqurah at 1032 hours.	
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circled over the region of the South and left at 1110 hours.	
28/05/2007	1830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circled over the region of the South and left at 2050 hours.	
	2225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circled over the region of the South and left at 2325 hours.	

Table showing land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
01/05/2007	0800	In a place known as Sa`sa` (reservation area), an Israeli D9 bulldozer and a Poclain excavator, guarded by four Hummers, crossed the technical fence and proceeded to shovel the earth, remove trees and dig a water drainage trench.	Immediate protest letter no. 2667/ayn-mim/inquiry date 24/05/2007
29/05/2007	1010	A Merkava tank and a trench-digger crossed the demarcation line near Bawwabat Hasan, south of Kafr Shuba.	Immediate protest letter no. 2885/ayn-mim/inquiry date 04/06/2007

Table showing sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*	*Comments*
5/05/2007	0115-0520	An Israeli naval launch fired three flare bombs and several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire in the direction of an unidentified fishing vessel off Ra's Naqurah in Lebanese territorial waters.	
	0655	Enemy Israeli vessels fired several flare bombs and bursts of gunfire into the air to warn Lebanese fishing vessels located off Ra's Naqurah in Lebanese territorial waters.	

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The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 20 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my previous letters of 28 June, 5 July (A/61/991-S/2007/410) and 9 July 2007 (A/61/1000-S/2007/422), I have the honour to draw your attention to the reaction of the international community to the so-called "presidential elections" in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which were held on 19 July 2007.

The Co-Chairs of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group observed with concern in their statement of 13 July 2007 that the so-called "presidential elections" in Nagorno-Karabakh have already caused an increase in tensions and do not contribute to the preparation of the populations for peace. The Co-Chairs reiterated that like all other members of the international community, the co-chairing countries (France, Russian Federation and United States) do not recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent state and that such "elections" should not have any impact on the peaceful settlement of the conflict (see annex).

The Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and expressed its rejection of these "elections", which represent a grave violation of the norms and principles of international law and interfere with the ongoing peace process. The Organization of the Islamic Conference underscored that neither this act nor its results have any legal effect (see enclosure I).

All three institutions of the European Union — the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission's Special Envoy to the Republic of Azerbaijan — denounced these "presidential elections", underlining that they do not recognize legitimacy of this act. It was also emphasized that these

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"elections" should not have any impact on the peaceful settlement of the conflict (see enclosures II-IV).

Other international organizations, such as the Council of Europe and NATO, as well as countries including the United States, France, Norway, Turkey, Ukraine, Latvia and others, have expressed their condemnation of the "elections" and their results.

It is the strong belief of my Government that these "elections" are of a provocative nature and cannot be considered legal, nor will they contribute to the international mediation efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of the norms and principles of international law, including Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993). Any future elections can be conducted only with the participation of both the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17 and 27, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 20 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Excerpt from the statement by the Co-Chairmen of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group (Ambassador Yury Merzlyakov of Russia, Ambassador Bernard Fassier of France and Ambassador Matthew Bryza of the United States) issued in Vienna on 13 July 2007

"6. ... The upcoming so-called presidential elections in Nagorno-Karabakh have already caused an increase in tensions. Recalling their statements with respect to previous votings in Nagorno-Karabakh, the Co-Chairs reiterate that, like all other members of the international community, their countries do not recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent state, and such 'elections' should not have any impact on the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Finally, the Co-Chairs stress the primary role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group in mediation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. They note that unilateral initiatives in other organizations can increase tensions and disrupt the negotiation process. Therefore, they urge the sides to focus their attention in the coming months on making real progress in the negotiations mediated by the Minsk Group Co-Chairmen."

Enclosure I

Press release

The OIC Secretary-General rejects the so-called "presidential elections" in Nagorno-Karabakh

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu has expressed the OIC's rejection of the so-called "presidential elections" in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The so-called "elections" gravely violate relevant norms and principles of international law, and interfere with an ongoing peace process. This act and its results therefore have no legal effect.

The OIC fully recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In compliance with the relevant OIC documents, including the Islamabad Declaration, adopted by the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Organization of the Islamic Conference once again strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and urges immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian occupying forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Any constitutional document envisaging a self-rule for the population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region can only be elaborated through a legal, democratic, and peaceful process with a full, equal, and direct participation of the entire population of the region consisting of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities.

Jeddah, 19th July 2007

Enclosure II

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the "presidential elections" in Nagorno-Karabakh on 19 July 2007

Date: 2007-07-20

The EU is aware that "presidential elections" have taken place in Nagorno-Karabakh on 19 July 2007. The EU underlines that it does not recognize the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh. Neither does it recognize the legitimacy of these "presidential elections", which should not have any impact on the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Furthermore, the EU recalls that refugees and internally-displaced persons should be given the right to a safe, secure and dignified return of their homes in order to fully participate in electoral acts.

The EU reiterates its firm support to the OSCE Minsk-Group and its Co-Chairmen, and their efforts towards a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The EU urges the parties concerned to intensify their efforts to find a negotiated solution to the conflict.

"The Candidate Countries Turkey, Croatia* and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, the Countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and the EFTA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia align themselves with this declaration.

* Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process."

Enclosure III

European Parliament

Delegation to the EU-Armenia, EU-Georgia, EU-Azerbaijan Parliamentary Cooperation Committees

- The Chair -

Statement

by Mrs. Marie Anne ISLER BÉGUIN, MEP

on the "presidential elections" held in Nagorno-Karabakh, on 19 July 2007

Brussels, 20 July 2007. The European Parliament delegation to EU-Azerbaijan Parliamentary Cooperation Committee does not recognise the so-called "presidential elections" that were held in Nagorno-Karabakh on 19 July 2007. It considers that no legitimate elections can be held in this region until all refugees and internally displaced persons are given the right to return in safety and dignity to their homes and are able to vote.

It supports the resumption of negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan and stresses that the final status of Nagorno-Karabakh must be resolved through peaceful negotiations and according to the international law.

It stresses that the significant changes, which have taken place recently in the region, have given rise to a sense of optimism that the territorial conflicts can be resolved without recourse to violence. With the inclusion of Armenia and Azerbaijan in the European Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union and the beginning of implementation of its Action Plan, new hopes and perspectives have arisen for a resolution of this long-lasting problem.

Thus, it urges the two sides to show a clear commitment to find a viable solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh protracted stalemate.

Enclosure IV

Council of Europe

Press release - 511 (2007)

Chair of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers: Declaration on the "presidential elections" to be held in Nagorno Karabakh on 19 July 2007

Strasbourg, 12 July 2007 – "As regards the 'presidential elections' to be organised in Nagorno Karabakh on 19 July 2007, and having in mind that neither the 'elections' nor their results are recognised by the international community, the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe reiterates its full support to the OSCE Minsk Group and its Co-Chairmen in their efforts towards a settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. It notes with concern that conducting such 'elections', thus pre-empting the outcome of the ongoing negotiations, cannot contribute to the resolution of the conflict. It calls on all parties concerned to intensify their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, in accordance with the commitment undertaken by Armenia and Azerbaijan upon accession to the Council of Europe".